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*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 19, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 70 deaths reported for the week ended this Saturday, March 19, being 7 less than last week. Of these 5 were from remittent and 6 were from pernicious fevers, 9 from dysentery, 3 from tuberculosis, 10 from enteritis, 13 from anæmia and paludic caquexia; the rest from noncontagious or noninfectious diseases.

There are about 800 sick soldiers in our military hospital at present, but they are all suffering from climatic diseases, such as paludism, diarrhea, dysentery, and anæmia. There are no cases of yellow fever either at the hospitals or in the town.

The general health is slowly improving, and the outlook for the coming summer seems more promising than it has been for some time.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 26, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, March 26: There were 65 deaths reported for this period, of which 7 were from dysentery, 4 from tuberculosis, 6 from enteritis, 9 from remittent and 7 from pernicious fevers, 15 from anæmia and dropsy; the rest from noncontagious or noninfectious diseases.

The mortality is gradually diminishing and the general health of the inhabitants has become much better, owing in part to the medicines and provisions issued to them from this consulate. As I have informed you in a former report, the authorities are now more careful about the sanitary condition of the streets, and garbage is carted and dumped outside the city limits and the dead animals are burnt.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Two cases of smallpox at Hamburg.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Hamburg, March 17, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby inform you that 2 light cases of smallpox have occurred in this port. One is that of a man from Galicia, who was found to be affected in a very mild degree. Immediately upon the discovery of his condition, he was quarantined, is now isolated, and will remain under the doctor's strictest care until thoroughly cured. The other case is that of a negro, who arrived here on a ship from Teneriffe, and he also is only slightly affected, and is also isolated and continuously under doctor's treatment. All the men who have come in contact with the two patients have at once been vaccinated and are not allowed to leave the house.

As the cases are simply sporadic, such as may occur in any large city

at any time, and, furthermore, as all precautions are being taken, there is no ground whatsoever to fear a general infection or epidemic. I therefore have not considered it necessary to inform you by cable; I shall, however, carefully watch further developments and, in case of any alarming change, I shall at once cable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH PITCAIRN,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HAITI.

Sanitary report.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 2, 1898.

SIR: Referring to your letter of February 25 last, I have, by direction of the Secretary of State, the honor to inclose for the use of the Marine-Hospital Service copy of a dispatch from our minister at Port au Prince, reporting as to health organizations in Haiti.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, *March 15, 1898.*

SIR: Regretting that I am unable to forward my usual detailed report of infectious diseases in Japan, I am nevertheless able to state that, in all essentials, the sanitary condition of the Empire remains, practically, as at the time of my last return.

Plague is still semiepidemic in Formosa, and has appeared at two new points there, while a few cases have occurred in the Japanese garrison.

Single cases of cholera have been reported in both Yokohama and Tokyo, but their genuine nature is neither established nor probable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure—Report No. 201.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Haiti, March 23, 1898.

SIR: In reply to request of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, conveyed to me through the State Department, regarding the health organizations, their powers, scope, their relation to state and municipal powers, also the management and control of contagious and infectious diseases:

There is a medical organization, known as the "jury medical," composed of 4 doctors and 1 druggist. Their duty being to examine all persons desiring to practice medicine in Haiti; they pay no attention to hygienic or health matters.

There is no separate place where contagious or infectious diseases are treated. All such cases are treated at residence of patient. No means are employed to isolate either class of patients.

In case of yellow fever the patient can, if he so wishes, be sent to either the French or Sisters of Charity hospitals, where he pays (\$3) three dollars a week.